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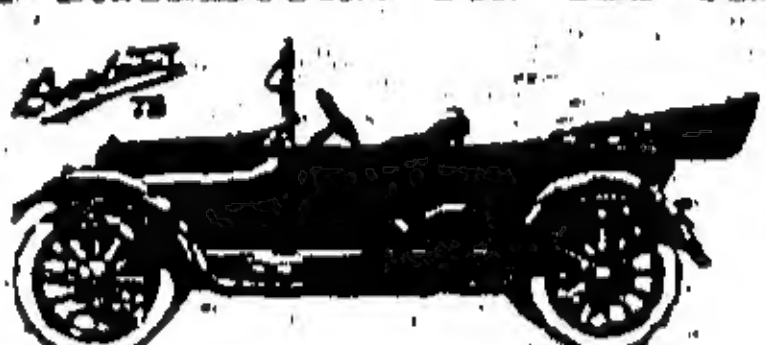
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

HISTORIC SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

STATUS OF BELLIGERENT THRUST
UPON AMERICA

RIGHT MORE PRECIOUS THAN
PEACE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

President Wilson began his speech
with a review of the development of
German submarine and dwelt at
length on the ruthlessness of the recent
measures, especially the sinking of
Belgian relief ships notwithstanding
that they were furnished with German
safe-conducts. With a reckless lack of com-
passion or principle of international law,
the German Government had thrown
to the winds all scruples of humanity or
understandings supposed to underlie
the intercourse of the world. "The
present German warfare against com-
merce is warfare against mankind; the
challenge is to all nations, and in mak-
ing choice of our action, our motive
must not be revenge or the victorious
assertion of physical might,—of human
rights—of which we are only a single
champion.

Armed neutrality now appears im-
practicable because German submarines
are in effect outlaws, and not compar-
able to privateers or corsairs. Therefore
it is common prudence to endeavor to
destroy them at sight, before they have
shown their intention. Germany intimat-
ed, however, that armed guards on ships
were subject to be treated as pirates.
Armed neutrality in face of such pie-
tensions was worse than ineffectual.
We are incapable of choosing the path
of submission and suffering our most
sacred national rights to be ignored and
violated. The wrongs against which we
now array ourselves, cut to the very
root of human life. In unhesitating
obedience to what I deem my constitu-
tional duty, I advise Congress to declare
the recent course of the Imperial Ger-
man Government to be in fact nothing
less than war against the Government
and people of the United States and that
we must formally accept the status of
belligerent thrust upon us and make
immediate steps not only to put our coun-
try in a more thorough state of defence
but also to exert all power to employ its
resources to bring Germany to terms
and end the war.

President Wilson supplementing the
intentions of the United States in regard
to co-operation with the Allies said:
It is necessary to organize and mobilize
all our material resources to supply
war materials to serve the national
needs in the most abundant, yet the
most economical and most efficient way
possible. There must be immediate
full equipment of the navy especially for
dealing with enemy submarines. He
expressed the opinion that a new army
should be raised by conscription, and also
that authorization should be given for a
subsequent additional increment of
half a million men, as necessary. He
suggested and proposed as principles
governing the raising of money
that the United States should
endeavour to keep the nations in the
field supplied with materials.

After a scathing reference to selfish
autocratic power and the desire to ensure
obedience of the principles of peace and
justice among really free, self-governed
people, the President said: We are not
quarrelling with the German people, but
we feel sympathy and friendship
towards them. It was not on their im-
pulse, knowledge or approval that their
Government acted in entering on war;
it was determined on, like war of olden
days, when the rulers in power con-
sulted their peoples and waged war in
the interests of dynasties or little
groups of ambitious men, who were
accustomed to use their followers as
pawns and tools.
President Wilson emphatically said
that self-governed nations do not fill

neighbour States with spies or launch
intrigue to bring about a critical feature
of affairs which would give the op-
portunity to strike and make conquest or
sunningly contrived plans of deception
or impression carried from generation
to generation could only be worked out
if kept from the light, within the privacy
of Courts or behind the carefully-guarded
confidences of a narrow, privileged
class.

The President in the course of a
powerful argument in support of the
recognition of democratic rights, glow-
ingly referred to the Russian revolution
and greeted the new regime as a fit
partner for the League of Honour.

We have no selfish ends to serve and no
desire for territorial aggrandisement or
indemnities, but we are making sacrifices
freely as champions of the rights of
mankind, and will be satisfied only
when these are secured.

President Wilson postponed discussion
of the relations with Vienna, indicating
that America was not at present
fighting Austria-Hungary.

America, the President added, did not
possess enmity towards the German
people and was not seeking to injure
or disadvantage them, but was
in armed opposition to an irrespon-
sible Government, devoid of the
considerations of humanity and right,
which was running amok. America
would have opportunities to prove her
friendship towards the millions of
German birth and sympathy living in
America. "We shall be proud to prove
this to all German-Americans if they
stand with us," he said. "Disloyalty,
however, would be firmly suppressed.
Outbreaks might occur, but they would
be local and not countenanced except
by the lawless and malignant few."

President Wilson concluded: The
necessity for thus addressing Congress
is a distressing and oppressive duty.
Maybe, there are many months of fiery
trial and sacrifice ahead. It is a fearful
thing to lead this great and peaceful
people into the most terrible and disas-
trous of all wars. Civilization itself
is seemingly in the balance, but right is
more precious than peace. In fighting we
dedicate our lives and possessions, and
full of pride we are privileged to spend
our blood and might for the principles
that gave America birth, happiness, and
peace which she treasured. God
helping her, she can do no other."

REMARKABLE SCENES IN CONGRESS.

CHEERING CROWDS OUTSIDE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The crowds outside the Capitol
cheered frantically as President Wilson
entered and left, and during the ad-
dress, Congress roared cheer after cheer
in an ecstasy of patriotism. They
vociferously applauded the declaration
that the United States would never
submit to injustice and also the
advice that the United States
should help the Allies financially and
otherwise and the declaration for an
army based on universal service. When
President Wilson asked for the authority
to declare a state of war, all present
rose, yelling approval. At the con-
clusion of the address, all, even the few
supposed pacifists, rose, waving hand-
kerchiefs and small flags. The cheering
was deafening.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS EULOGISED.

Newspapers in the United States,
irrespective of their political affiliations,
unanimously eulogized President Wilson's
address as a complete expression of the
Nation's ideals.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

In accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1915 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th instant.

Hongkong, April 3, 1917. 1639

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that PHILIP HAWTHORN COBB is authorised to enter into Share Contracts on our behalf.

Hongkong, April 2, 1917. 1633

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have from 10 days' date severed my connection with MA FUNG SHUI, and that he has no authority to sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my business.

Dated, Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.
J. CAER CLARK,
Architect and Surveyor.

1635

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SOLOMON SASSOON BEN JAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong ceased on the 31st day of March, 1917.

Mr. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POTTS and Mr. HERBERT RICHARD RUDD HANCOCK have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in Hongkong.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Hongkong, April 2, 1917. 1634

NOTICE

IN the ESTATE of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON, sometimes known as Mary Oliver Dalton, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON otherwise known as Philip Courtney and Asoka, son of the above named deceased, is requested to communicate with the undersigned respecting his share of the above estate.

J. W. GARRETT,
Public Trustee,
Sydney, March, 1917. 1637

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Hongkong, March 29, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE,"
THEATRE ROYAL.

AT 9.15 P.M.
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1631

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAFRAKE & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, March 31, 1917. 1601

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ONE BOX
OF EITHER
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BRANDS
AND YOU WILL
BE DELIGHTED.

TALKING PICTURES.

DIFFICULTY OF PRESERVING ILLUSION.

The Cinematograph Commission of Inquiry established by the National Council of Public Morals resumed its sittings recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of the Bishop of Birmingham.

Mr. John D. Tippet, managing director of the Transatlantic Film Company (Limited), the distributing agents in Europe of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company of America, giving evidence, said the talking picture had, so far, not met with any great success.

Several attempts had been made to perfect a machine (generally a small phonograph placed behind the centre of the screen and the picture) to get the people acting in the pictures to present the illusion of talking.

The object was to make the phonograph voice synchronize with the corresponding movements on the screen, but this had so far proved a failure, because it was impossible to create the illusion that the voice was proceeding from the people acting on the screen.

When the time came that a picture could be projected on the screen, the size of the average stage production, 20ft. to 30ft. wide, and the voice could be thrown from one character on the extreme left to another on the extreme right, probably a great advance would be made in talking pictures.

Having sketched the history of the rise of the motion-picture industry in the United States, Mr. Tippet said the difficulty about making a success with anything that pertained to education was that, as the showman declared, "there is no money in it." The objections raised against the cinema for school purposes on account of the defective ventilation and doubtful hygiene of the picture houses would not hold water.

They compared favourably with other public places—indeed, they were more comfortable and healthy than most theatres. In New York no children were admitted to the picture houses unless they were accompanied by an adult, but the children would stand outside with the money in their hands and entreat grown-up people to take them in. Lately, greater stringency had eliminated the abuse.

He could not speak too strongly in favour of film pictures being censored, though it was not by any means so easy as would appear at first sight. To-day no manufacturer in his senses would invest his money in a picture which was

on the face of it indecent or immoral, and as a matter of fact such pictures could not be said to exist. The real crux of censorship lay in discriminating as to the effect a picture would have upon all kinds of audiences, old and young; and whether the methods of presentation employed were such as not to offend the canons of good taste or to present life from such an angle as to glorify crime or wrongdoing. Subjects destined for presentation before Anglo-Saxon audiences of the mixed type needed very careful pruning, and the picture trade had had so many ill-founded aspersions cast upon it by narrow-minded bigots and busy-bodies that it behoved them to be particularly careful not to lay themselves open to the charge of presenting anything which might be construed into evil by prejudiced folk. Of course they must not be deterred from presenting a powerful story, or facing sex problems of vital import to the future of the race; but it was certain that all this could be done with propriety, decency, and proper dignity.

Mr. Cecil Hepworth, who gave evidence last week on behalf of the Cinematograph Manufacturers, was again called, and further examined on the output of English films. He strongly emphasized the present unjust and indiscriminate agitation against the cinema, which, he said, was calculated to injure the remaining English business unless the Commission was able to clear the atmosphere and to lay down a constructive scheme for which they were all waiting. There had been enough denunciation.

THE ALLIES' STRENGTH.

Washington, February 19. A high British military authority, with the approval of the War Office, has prepared a statement for the "New York Times" regarding the military position on the eve of the opening of the 1917 campaign. He reviews the Germans' repeated failures to break the Allies' line, and adds:

"The ruthless submarine threat is a confession of Germany's failure. The growing military strength of the Allies faces the declining strength of the Central Powers. For two years the Germans have steadily dropped behind in material resources despite the gross illegality of their employment of scores of thousands of war prisoners and deported civilians as munition producers."

"The co-ordinated Allied pressure on all fronts has forced Germany and Austria to draw upon inferior material. Germany is feeling severely the strain of bolstering up her steadily weakening allies, such as the Austrian army on the Russian front, and the Bulgarian army in Macedonia, which would collapse but for German stiffening. The date of the end of the war cannot be fixed, but it will inevitably extinguish the Central Powers menace to the world's peace."

A JUDGE ON TREATING.

The Judges of His Majesty's High Court have never been afraid to speak their minds to anybody, however exalted. Mr. Justice Bray, least not the face of Lord Alabon and the Control Board, and indicated as much at Somerset Assizes. While insisting that the drink restrictions had had a substantial effect in reducing crime, the judge went on to condemn the abolition of treating. He laid down that this interference with the British ideas of hospitality encroached a little too much on the liberty of the subject. This is what most sensible men have always felt. "Globe."

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Hongkong September 4, 1912.

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Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwai Tsing	571	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S
GREAT SPEECH.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

The full passage in the speech regarding co-operation with the Allies reads:—

This will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in council with the Governments warring against Germany, and as an incident thereto, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may be as far as possible added to theirs. This will involve the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply war materials and to serve the incidental need of the nation in the most abundant and most economical and most efficient way possible and will involve the immediate and full equipment of the Navy in all respects, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy submarines.

This will involve an immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States and at least half a million men, who should be chosen on the principle of universal liability for service, and also the authorisation of a subsequent additional increment of equal force as soon as it is needed and can be trained. This will involve also the granting of adequate credits to the Government which should be sustained as far as they can equitably be sustained by well-conceived taxation. In order to avoid as far as possible serious hardships from inflation likely to arise from vast loans in carrying out these measures, we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible with the duty of supplying the nations already warring against Germany with the materials they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field. We should help them in every way to be effective there.

FURTHER POINTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Wilson said that the Russian people, in all their naive majesty had now been added to the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace.

It had been proved in the Courts of Justice that intrigues were coming perilously near to disturbing the peace. The dislocation of industries had been carried out at the instigation and support, and under personal direction of German officials, proving that Germany had purposed aggression at her convenience.

The intercepting of the Note to the German Minister at Mexico was eloquent testimony of Germany's evil designs. We are accepting this challenge knowing that such a Government could never be a friend but would be a menace to the security of all democracy. We are accepting battle with this natural foe and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to nullify its pretensions.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution has been introduced in both Houses, but its consideration has been deferred till to-morrow.

It is expected to pass both Houses by overwhelming majorities.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES
THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has approved, with slight verbal amendments, the Administration resolution (printed in another column) declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the British Ambassador in Washington has telegraphed that he expects Congress to give President Wilson the authority to declare war (Cheers).

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

FRUITS OF GERMAN PLOTTING.

New York, April 3.

The attitude of Mexico towards the United States is attracting renewed attention. It is reported that civilian leaders in Mexico City are disposed to neutrality, but the military leaders favour a pro-German declaration of war.

NEW PEACE OFFER.

AMSTERDAM, April 3.

The *Lokale Nieuws* states that the Central Powers are going to make a new peace offer.

LONDON, April 3.

The *Lokale Nieuws*'s announcement culminates a combination of circumstances. Firstly, there is Count Cavour's statement cabled on March 31st; secondly, the declaration by the *Forwards* that the Central Powers are working "for an honourable and satisfactory peace" and thirdly, the significant imperial gathering at the German Headquarters.

There is a prevalent belief that Austria is bringing pressure to bear on Germany to end the struggle, threatening ruin to their respective countries and endangering the dynasties.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CONTINUED BRITISH PROGRESS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST
REPORT.

LONDON, April 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas reports:—

During the course of yesterday's attack to the south-east of Arras we carried the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul. Our artillery broke up a second counter-attack further south.

We captured Maisemey and occupied Rosnoy Wood.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 3.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, claims that the Germans took over 300 prisoners near Noreuil, but coming under the British machine-gun fire only 50 reached the lines.

BLIZZARD ON THE WEST FRONT.

BUT BRITISH PROGRESS
CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 3.

Retuer's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, telegraphing on April 3, stated that a blizzard has impeded the operations, but the enemy has been completely cleared out of Henin-sur-Cojeul, five miles to the south-east of Arras. Thus our line is almost dead straight for fourteen miles from Beaumont to the south of Arras, to the great Amiens-Cambrai road near Beaumont. It is reported that we have made further progress in the north-western advance to St. Quentin.

LATEST FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, April 3.

A French communique says: There is intermittent artillery activity from the Somme to the Aisne and patrol encounters north and south of Ailette.

We captured six machine-guns in the region of Vauxhallon yesterday.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violently at Butte-du-Mesnil and in the Maison-de-Champagne region.

Our fire repulsed a German attempt on a trench sector at Seppois-le-haut, in Alsace.

A MONTH'S AEROPLANE LOSSES.

LONDON, April 3.

The *Times* states that last month's aeroplane losses on the western front were 48 British and French, according to German reports, 71 and German 33.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN
PRISONERS-OF-WAR
IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3.

The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been made to license on parole, selected civilian war prisoners for employment in essential industries on employers' premises and not connected with war operations. They will be paid at the ordinary rate of wages, and will be required to report themselves to the police twice weekly.

SELECTED MEN TO BE LICENSED
ON PAROLE.

LONDON, April 3.

The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been made to license on parole, selected civilian war prisoners for employment in essential industries on employers' premises and not connected with war operations. They will be paid at the ordinary rate of wages, and will be required to report themselves to the police twice weekly.

THE NEEDS OF THE BRITISH
ARMY.MUNITION WORKERS FOR
SERVICE AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, April 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, presiding at a conference in connection with the trade card scheme, stated that, in view of the army's need it will be necessary to release a large number of munition workers. He foreboded a new system by which those indispensable would not be disturbed.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY THROWN BACK BY
BAYONET CHARGE.

LONDON, April 3.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

We threw back, at the point of the bayonet, enemy attacks which penetrated our trenches in the regions to the southward of Iliak and to the south-east of Vladimir Volynsk.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES OF A
RUSSIAN AVIATOR.

LONDON, April 3.

A Russian official message states: One of our seaplanes, raiding Derkes, was compelled to descend. The aviator fired on a Turkish schooner with their machine gun and the crew abandoned the schooner, which the aviators boarded and sailed towards Russia. They encountered a heavy storm and arrived at the Dniestri peninsula whence they returned to Sebastopol by a torpedo boat.

THE RUSSIAN WAR CABINET AND
THE HIGH COMMAND.CABINET AND THE HIGH
COMMAND.

LONDON, April 3.

The *Times* correspondent at Russian headquarters states that it has been decided to form a War Cabinet of seven, on English and French models, and sweeping to reorganise the army high command. To show how strongly pronounced anti-German feeling is apparent in the Army he refers reservedly to the actual state of efficiency of the army at the moment.

It transpires that General Alexieff had great difficulty at the time of the Revolution in dissuading the Tsar from ordering troops from the front with the object of re-establishing the ex-Government's authority.

RUSSIAN EX-PREMIER'S WIFE
ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

PETROGRAD, April 3.

The wife of M. Struener, ex-Premier, has attempted to commit suicide.

THE BASUTOS AND THE WAR.

NATIVE LABOUR FOR EUROPE.

CAPETOWN, April 3.

The special session of the Basutoland Council convened in order to discuss the High Commissioner's appeal for native war labour overseas has concluded most satisfactorily. The appeal embodied a scheme for the recruiting of native labour in Basutoland, similar to the South African Union scheme, but controlled by the Basutoland Council.

Basuto Chiefs and Councillors have offered their services and the paramount Chief has ordered the other Chiefs to tour the country directing the natives to prepare for European service. The paramount Chief, in a speech in the Council dwelt on the Basutos' prosperity and declared that "as King George's House was on fire, it is the duty of all good firemen including Basutos, to quench the flames."

BARROW STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, April 3.

A ballot of the Barrow-in-Furness strikers resulted in favour of a resumption of work by 1,623 votes to 1,250. The strike at Barrow-in-Furness has been settled and work is being resumed to-morrow.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH
FISHING BARQUE.

PARIS, April 3.

A French fishing barque, armed with a small gun, sank a submarine after a twenty minutes' fight.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The United States Consul at Elit(?) has advised the owners of the steamship *Ada*, the first armed American vessel to sail to Europe, that she has been sunk by a German submarine, on April 2.

HARBRE, APRIL 3.

A French patrol boat has picked up a boat with 19 of the *Ada*'s crew. Twenty-eight of the crew are missing. The sea was rough and it is feared it may be impossible to rescue the latter.

NO ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS ON
GOOD FRIDAY.

LONDON, April 3.

It is announced that no English newspapers will be published on Good Friday.

SOUTH ABERDEEN BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, April 3.

At the South Aberdeen By-election, Mr. Fleming (Coalitionist) received 3,283 votes, Mr. Watson (Independent) 1,507 votes and Mr. Petrick Lawrence (Pacifist) 333 votes.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AT WAR.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO
CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Congress has met to face the most serious international crisis since the Civil War. Representatives forthrightly proclaimed their democratic fervour by re-electing Mr. Clark as Speaker. The city is overflowing with patriotic sentiment, flags are flying from all the windows, men and women are wearing the National colours, and children are carrying flags to school.

The Chaplain in opening the House of Representatives addressed the House on Diplomacy saying: "It appears that the reason we failed is that we abhor war; but, if it is forced upon us, every American will uphold the President in safeguarding their American inheritance."

President Wilson asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. He said the war would involve practical co-operation with the Allies, including financing, and he urged the raising of an army of half a million men.

MR. FLOOD'S RESOLUTION.

MR. Flood, who is Chairman for Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, has prepared the following resolution:—

Whereas the recent course of the Imperial German Government has been in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: that a state of belligerency between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and that the President is hereby authorised to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defence but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to carry on the war against the Imperial German Government and bring the conflict to a successful termination.

At the conclusion of President Wilson's speech, Congress adjourned till the following day without taking action.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH
ADVANCE.INTENSE FIGHTING AT
CROISILLES ON A
BIG SCALE.

LONDON, April 2.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing on the evening of April 2 says:—

The fighting on the Croisilles-Est-Doigneux line is most intense and on the biggest scale of any actions hitherto marking the pursuit of the enemy who was manifestly vigorously standing here. Croisilles was the German Divisional Headquarters and was rather an important rail-head prior to the retreat. It has considerable natural features of defence, but our field-guns overcame the difficulties. The advance upon Croisilles par took of a "pinching out" manoeuvre with the double purpose of cutting off the garrison and avoiding the more costly method of frontal attack. The correspondent, subject to confirmation, understands that from Croisilles the whole chain of fortified villages to the south-east to Doigneux were taken by sheer hard fighting. Two hundred prisoners were taken.

Further south we occupied Templeux le Guerdard, which is nine miles to the east of Peronne. Six guns were captured and we also captured Transilly, Selency, Honlon and the important neighbouring hill.

Our advanced posts this evening are within two and a half miles of the centre of St. Quentin. A heavy counter-attack from St. Quentin was dispersed with considerable losses.

The cavalry continues to render valuable services in reconnoitring and driving in outposts.

LONDON, April 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: We substantially progressed at numerous points and carried to the north-east of the Somme, the villages of Franchilly-Selency, Selency and Honlon. We captured six field-guns and are now within two miles of St. Quentin. We captured St. Quentin Wood, Villedoulle and Elbecourt and established posts at Templeux le

Guerard, and Vanclette Farm, two miles to the east of Heudicourt. We attacked and captured a series of strongly held positions on a ten mile front forming part of the advanced defences between the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and Arras. During this operation, in which the enemy resisted determinedly and suffered heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Dotines, Louverval, Noreuil, Longchamps, Recont St. Main, and Croisilles. We made prisoners of 182. Our artillery broke up a counter-attack.

GENERAL SMUTS ON GERMANY'S
DEFEAT.

Continuing his speech at the House of Commons luncheon General Smuts, referring to South Africa, said there was internal conviction when the war started, but "we set our house in order and huddled the enemy across the equator (cheers). This was done by the population, a majority of whom fought against Great Britain fifteen years ago; therefore, you see South Africa has done her share." (Loud cheers.)

After paying a tribute to the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman for the settlement after the Boer war, "one of the wisest settlements ever made," General Smuts proceeded: "After all the Empire is founded on principles of equality and freedom, unlike Germany who stands for 'Might is Right,' and to-day the world is against Germany. If the United States does not go to war against Germany now, she will have to do so later. If we continue to found the issue on our high principles Germany is already defeated morally and politically. The position is grave and there is hard work ahead. Germany cannot continue much longer. She will reach her maximum effort this summer. I am convinced that her submarine effort will not settle the war, although it will inconvenience us. I believe this summer will see that menace fail, and earlier than most people think we shall hear of peace again."

General Smuts concluded: "We are not actuated by mere vengeance or hatred and we must make a settlement on a wide basis in the interests of the Empire and Europe. The British Empire is much larger and more diverse than anything hitherto. What we have been used to in the past will not apply in the future. We must not follow precedents but make them. After all we built ourselves on freedom and no one outside a lunatic asylum wants to use force with the nations of the Empire (Cheers)."

JUVENILE EDUCATION IN GREAT
BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 2.

The final report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the war recommends the abolition of exemptions from school attendance below the age of fourteen and the amendment of the Factory Acts accordingly. The difficulties of poverty should be met otherwise than by regarding poverty as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance at school. Persons between the ages of 14 and 18 should be compelled to attend continuation classes for not less than eight hours weekly for forty weeks and the employers should be compelled to give the necessary facilities. The State grants in aid of education should be simplified and very substantially increased.

MESOPOTAMIA.

ANOTHER POSITION OCCUPIED.

LONDON, April 2.

A Mesopotamia official message says: We have occupied Dhi Abass to the south-west of Kizilrubat.

THE BARROW STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

LONDON, April 2.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government this afternoon posted a notice in Barrow-on-Furness drawing attention to the gravity of the strike, which it makes actionable under the Defence of the Realm Act unless work is resumed in twenty-four hours.

A SIGNIFICANT GATHERING AT
GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, April 2.

Upon the pretext of a desire of the Emperor of Austria to meet the Kaiserin a big gathering is impending at German Headquarters of both Emperors and Emperresses, with Count Czernin and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON
FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, April 2.

A French communique says: Between the Somme and the Oise there is artillery activity; it being specially violent in a sector north of Ailette.

We advanced in the region of Landrecoart.

BULGARS SHELLED HOSPITAL.

LONDON, April 2.

A French Macedonia communique says: Enemy aviators shelled the hospital at Elkinson, this being the 4th time within a month that the enemy have attacked Army medical establishments, notwithstanding the conspicuous Red Cross. The victims include twenty Bulgarian soldiers.

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The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

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THE FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF
CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

An unprecedented incident at the opening of Congress was that Miss Rankin, the first woman member of Congress, blushing responded to the roll call and received an ovation.

RUSSIA'S NEW COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF.

"THE ARMY IS READY."

PETROGRAD, April 3.

All the members of the dynasty have asked leave of General Headquarters to come to Petrograd.

The troops at Headquarters are sending a deputation to Petrograd to greet the Duma.

General Alexieff has been confirmed as Commander-in-Chief.

General Brusiloff, Commander of the Southern Army, has telegraphed to M. Guchkov, the Minister for War, that the army is ready.

ANOTHER GERMAN CONSPIRACY
IN AMERICA.

LONDON, April 3.

A number of Germans, including von Kleist, a retired German Naval Captain, and the Superintendent of the Chemical Factory at Hoboken, have been convicted of conspiracy to destroy steamers by means of incendiary bombs.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2.30 p.m.

Inds.	700	buyers
Unions	905	buyers
Inds. Def.	137	buyers
H. & K. Wharves	81	buyers
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West Points	734	buyers
Dairy Farms	234	buyers
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AMERICA CAN HASTEN END OF
WAR.

In an editorial in the "Liberty" headed "War for Peace," M. Etienne Groslaud, dealing with America's possible entry into the war, says:—

"President Wilson, whom Americans democracy has regarded as a Prince-President of Peace, finds himself obliged suddenly to assume a belligerent attitude in order to assure the predominance, over submarine piracy, of the principles of right and the traditions of humanity in which the fate of all nations is bound up."

"Germany's insatiable provocation has roused President Wilson from the dream in which he appeared to him as an impetuous and as an absurdity in a great modern nation, and the fervent North American people unanimously recognize its obligation of taking its part in the struggle for the safety of Christianity. But in what form?"

"The stubborn effort of the world's mightiest industrial power will prodigiously hasten the supremacy of material which will secure victory."

President Wilson will attain his object, which is not to make war, but to end it, by adding the forces of the United States to all those which are combating the invasion let loose upon land and sea by Prussianism."

CARDINAL BOURNE'S PASTORAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Cardinal Bourne, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, in a pastoral letter, says:—

"There is a spirit of hopefulness and a certainty of success abroad such as was impossible during this more anxious period of the war. Although there was never any uncertainty as to the final issue, there have been many dark days. We are now convinced that, while the enemy's power is waning, ours is gaining strength in numbers, leadership and weapons, representing a change such as the world has not seen before. The King, Government, and Empire look forward with confidence to the future."

Cardinal Bourne authorizes the clergy to use a wide discretion in granting dispensations during Lent, to suit the needs of the people who are finding it difficult in obtaining the necessary abstinence food.

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FORMOSA LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Aping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy. Sunday, 8th April, at Noon. Tuesday, 10th April, at 8 a.m. Thursday, 12th April, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. Omitting Tamsui and Keelung. These Formosa Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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TIENTSIN	HUTCHINSON	April 4, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	April 4, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	SUNGKIAN	April 6, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	April 8, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAKING	April 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	April 10, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinua', 'Taming' & 'Teau', Excellent Saloon accommodation, amiable. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state rooms on deck aft on 'Taming' and 'Teau'.

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S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chenan', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinking' and 'Suming', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, April 5, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	FRIDAY, April 6, Daylight.
KOBE & MOI	YATSHING	FRIDAY, April 6, Daylight.
MANILA via AMOY	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, April 6, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSANG	TUESDAY, April 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	THURSDAY, April 12, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE. Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SEANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
'TAITUAN'		April 9th at Noon.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WEDNESDAY, 11th April at 11 A.M.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 13th April at 11 A.M.

SWATOW

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SATURDAY, 7th April at 4 P.M.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

'SHIRE' LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship 'PEMBROKESHIRE' having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk late the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Consignees of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose wharf and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 8th April, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rack. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 5th April, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 29, 1917. 1894.

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE RESOURCES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914—£23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,600,000 Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds: £3,837,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds: £1,667,183

Sinking Fund Account: £78,320

Revenue/Fire Branch: £2,381,458

Life and Annuity Branch: £1,141,588

Revenue Marine Department: £37,338

Other Receipts: £78,320

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING, 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

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FOOCHOW:—BROOKLYN & Co.

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CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Associated Colours Co., Colombo.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATLE via SHANGHAI	AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
MOI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 9th May at 4 p.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 10th April at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsubara, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 12th April at 11 a.m.
	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Takahashi, Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 13th April at 11 a.m.
	KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000	SATURDAY, 14th April at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 3,000	THURSDAY, 18th April
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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA		
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due at London 1917.
	Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

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Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with very notice.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Surveyors and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15th.

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SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

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THE BANK LINE LTD.,
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BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY.

A PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION.

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION.

London, February 21st.

In the House of Commons yesterday on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. A. N. W. H. Parnwell (Liberal member for Stirling Burghs) urged the Government to disclose its policy for the future conduct of the war.

"We always said," he declared, "that we had no selfish motives, and were not seeking to increase our territory or the dismemberment of enemy countries, yet our Note to the United States proposed that Russia should get Constantinople, that the German Colonies should be returned, that Mesopotamia should become British, that Turkey should be broken up. I am not discussing the merits of the policy, but merely pointing out the contradiction between our professions and our terms. Undoubtedly Great Britain has made great sacrifices with purely disinterested motives, but the Government should not degrade the country by making the war one of aggrandisement and supremacy. It is said that Germany must be punished. The German people are suffering, not the military party. We are destroying German Liberalism, which is the only force capable of crushing militarism. We entered the war with clean hands, and we ought to emerge empty-handed."

Mr. Ronald McKinnell (Unionist member for St. Augustine's, Kent) said the dominant sentiment would not awake in the Prussians until a crushing military defeat had destroyed the people's confidence in the leaders.

Mr. E. P. Trevelyan (Liberal member for Epping) declared that the fate of Constantinople and the German Colonies made it a war of conquest. The Entente's Note made the Germans fight desperately to avoid national annihilation. The Entente's demands were not characterised by frankness or charity, and whatever their military successes were, they were still compelled to negotiate for, and not to dictate, peace. In heaven's name why not try now?

Mr. P. Snowden (Labour, Blackburn) said that the longer the war continued, the less likelihood was there of securing terms satisfactory to either set of combatants. "The Allies' terms to the enemy were monstrous."

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply, remarked that members had listened to Mr. Snowden's speech for over an hour. This could not have occurred in any other country in Europe. Germany was acting upon the principle that she must win not merely by fighting but by tyrannising the civilian populations. Britain entered the conflict with great misgivings. We were not fighting for any additional territory or to secure a glorious victory which would reflect credit upon our arms, but punishment was necessary in order to make the people responsible for these crimes feel that it did not pay. (Cheers.) The war had been forced upon the world with a calculation as cold blooded as that of a man who moved a piece on a chess board. There was no guarantee, if the war ended to-day with the German military machine unbroken and the prestige of victory still clinging around it, that the power of Germany would not be in the same hands and used for the same purposes. If preparations for a fight were recommenced we would have to defend ourselves under worse conditions. Those responsible for the Government had determined that blood should not be shed in vain and that there must be no second Punic War. (Cheers.)

In concluding, Mr. Bonar Law denounced the introduction of a peace agitation at the time when the greatest neutral nation recognised that the excesses of the enemy had reached a limit which made civilisation impossible.

Mr. Walter Long (Secretary of State for the Colonies), replying to Mr. Sydney Duxton, said that in the speech delivered by him on January 30th he was, as Colonial Secretary, expressing the opinions of those whom he was bound to represent, namely, the statesmen of the Dominions and the Colonies, in addition to many people in England. He denied the allegation that his language had created a difficulty with America.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Labour, Leicester) advocated the appointment of a Foreign Relations Committee to assist in devising the country's policies. There should be, he declared, a reasonable guarantee that the war would not be repeated.

Mr. G. J. Wardle (Labour, Stockport) ridiculed the idea of any policy to secure a final peace. He asserted that Mr. MacDonald did not represent any weighty opinion in the Labour world.

U.S. GOLD TO SOUTH AMERICA.

GERMAN BALANCES BEING
WITHDRAWN.

A recent circular of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. mentioned that the United States was now supplying South America with gold, a privilege formerly held by England. In a single day, February 10th, \$2,615,000 in coin was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury at New York for shipment to South America, Spain, and Cuba. The National City Bank, the Farmers Loan and Trust Co., the Equitable Trust Co., the Bank of Cuba, and Lawrence, Turner and Co. took part in the movement. All told, approximately \$5,800,000 was taken from the Government institution during the week ended February 10th.

Of the shipments, \$2,800,000 went to South America, while Spanish shipments totalled about \$2,200,000, the remainder going to Cuba, Mexico, and the West Indies.

Presumably the accelerated gold movement reflected further the transfer of German balances to neutral countries. Bankers said they could not trace directly in gold exports the shift of bank balances, but it is known to the "New York Times" that the process has been increased greatly since diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off. The buying of exchange on Buenos Aires and Spanish centres for the purpose of lodging in South America and Spain funds now on deposit in America cannot be defamed from the general mass of such purchases made in part for the settlement of obligations growing out of trade.

THE POUND-DOLLAR EXCHANGE.

It was pointed out in banking quarters that the effect of the British Treasury to stabilize sterling exchange rates only in New York has also tended to promote gold exports to other countries from this centre, continues the New York paper. With the sterling market in other countries left without the support of gold shipments from British holdings, rates have moved strongly against London. The decline in the dollar's purchasing power, as expressed in the exchange of various neutral markets, has accompanied the recession of the pound sterling, partly because the United States has been a large purchaser of goods in South America, and also for the reason that Great Britain has drawn heavily on New York credits in paying for goods bought in the Southern continent.

New York bankers would quickly correct the position of the dollar exchange market, both in South America and Spain, if gold exports could be freely made to those countries. The British Government, being interested solely in supporting exchange in America, has taken measures to prevent the free outward flow of gold by directing British shipowners to refrain from transporting gold except under special directions, while British insurance companies decline to give marine risk quotations on gold.

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The Kowloon Ferry Wharf
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
Wo Cheong (D'Agular Street).
Hing Cheong (Kowloon).
etc. etc.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... 25th April.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... 21st May.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... 20th June.

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (K&N single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc. apply to COMPANIES OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Charter Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... \$15,000,000

SILVER ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY ... \$15,000,000

PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

S. H. Dodwell Esq.,—Chairman

J. A. Plummer Esq.,—Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Part Esq.

G. T. M. Eakin Esq.,—President

C. S. Gabbay Esq.,—Hon. Mr. P. S. Shellin

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum

" 6 " 4 " " " " " " " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " " " " " " " "

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION. Rules may be obtained on

application

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2

PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT

per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,125,000

Paid-up ... £675,000

Reserve Fund ... £500,000

BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business

transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum

on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits

at rates which may be ascertained on

application.

O. CHAMPKIN

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 27, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,500,000

RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-

PRIETORS ... £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year

or shorter periods at rates which will be

quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING.

Manager.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 = (2,500,000)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 = (2,500,000)

RESERVE FUND ... £237,149 = (2,708,750)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM

Branches at Rotterdam

The Hague

HEAD AGENCY—HATTAI.

Branches at

BANKING—RANGOON

BANKING—SINGAPORE

BANKING—SHANGHAI

BANKING—SINGAPORE

BANK

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co. in their Freight Circular dated 15th March, state: Since reporting on 17th inst., although the market has maintained a strong tone the amount of trip chartering business transacted has not been very large and, due to the continued scarcity of tonnage, which is becoming still more felt, the little amount of time chartering that has been effected has been done at very high rates, as much as \$17.00 on the basis of deadweight ton having been arranged. There has been only a small demand for trip business Saigon/Hongkong, and although the local rice market has been dull the rate in this direction stands at about 60 cents/\$1.00 per picul. A small outside has been fixed at the former rate and it is likely that further tonnage, if procurable, would be taken at a slightly higher figure.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th February, 1917, amount to 115,007 tons as compared with 101,544 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round rice now stands at \$8.49 per picul F.O.B. Saigon for April/May shipment.

Longkong/Hongkong: When we last went to press the rate in this direction stood at \$1.10/\$1.20 per picul for inside or outside the bar loading respectively. Due to slackening of incoming paddy this has now weakened to about 50 cents to \$1. per picul same loading.

Siam/Davao: In this direction the tonnage question together with chartering, inadequate ideas as to rate being mainly responsible therefor.

Siam/Philippines: Fixture of a medium sized outside has been made at \$1.35 per picul but the demand has, to a certain extent, decreased in consequence of most Philippine owned tonnage having been fixed at \$1.25 per picul. Indications have been made by charterers requiring tonnage at as high a figure as \$1.40 per picul but even at such a high rate, owing to the lack of tonnage no business is reported.

Yokohama/Davao: Also for local southern business, still maintain their strong tone.

Plumage Reported: Honeys to Canton \$3.00, Hongkong \$2.25 and 3 trips \$2.00. Mop to Singapore \$1.75. Other tonnage loading or to London Nil.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WARNING OFFICERS: All Warning Officers, except of Mounted Police, will meet at the D.S.P. Office on Thursday, at 4.45 p.m. Uniform optional.

DISCIPLINE.

The A.S.P. (R) resumes charge of this department as from this date.

(Sgd.) F. O. JAMES, D.S.P. (R.).

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

April 5th, Thursday before Easter, Holy Communion 7.45 a.m. Matins and Intercessions 10.15 a.m. Evening song and address 5.30 p.m. (N. B. Evening song on these 4 days will be in the Bishop's Chapel St. Paul's College.)

Good Friday—Matins, Ante Communion and Sermon 11 a.m. Litany 12 noon, Special Service 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., Evensong and Address in preparation for Easter Communion 5.30 p.m., Special Music 9.15 p.m.

The Collection at the Oratorio will be for the Red Cross Fund and Prisoners of War Fund.

Easter Eve, Evensong 5.30 p.m.

EASTER SERVICES: Holy Communion 7 a.m., 7.50 a.m. (Choral), and 12 noon. Matins, and Sermon 11 a.m.

Evensong, and Sermon 6 p.m. Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week Holy Communion 8 a.m. and Intercessions 10.15 a.m.

AT THE PEAK CHURCH: Easter Day, Holy Communion 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917.	
On London	2 1/2
Bank Wire	2 1/2
On demand	2 1/2 7/16
30 days sight	2 1/2
4 months sight	2 1/2 11/16
Credit 4 months sight	2 1/2
Locustary, 4 months sight	2 1/2
On Paris	
On demand	330
Credit 4 months sight	330
On New York	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Bombay	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Calcutta	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Singapore	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Manila	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Shanghai	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Hankow	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Tientsin	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Peking	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Harbin	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Vladivostok	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Port Arthur	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Dairen	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Khabarovsk	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Ussuriysk	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Khabarovsk	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.
On Ussuriysk	
On demand	nom.
Credit 60 days sight	nom.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT "China Mail" Office.

\$450

OUR STANDARD

16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.

Phone 27.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 13th April, 1917,

at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Consisting of—

Dress Material, Alpaca, Blue and

White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,

&c., &c.

Also

A few lots of Sheets, Table Cloths,

Bedspreads, &c., and Sun Hats.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1642

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 13th April, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,

at "HONGKONG," 43, The Peak,

STAND.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

consisting of—

Upholstered Rattan Furniture,

Chamberlain's Sofa, Teakwood Double

Bed (practically new), Single Beds,

Electric Copper Kettle and Copper

Saucepan, Linen Presses and Wardrobes

of Ceylon Hardwood, Pictures, Glassware

and Crockery, 3 Shanghai Bats,

Aluminium Cooking Utensils and Stove,

&c., &c.

Also

Sewing Machine and a number of

plants in Pots.

On view from Thursday, 12th April.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1648

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, at

10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of,

Ice House Street,

One Detachable 24 H.P. MOTOR with

Four Spare Piston Rings and

Portable Rudder

(in good running order),

Also

One Boudoir Grand Piano by

Brinamend & Sons,

One Piano by

Schmidmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart,

One Piano by Challen & Son, London,

(in good condition).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1644

FARES FOR PUBLIC

VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 25 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,

half fare extra.

Between the hours of 3.30 p.m. and 6

a.m. the above fares shall be increased

by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.90 cents

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.20 0.40

One hour, 0.30 0.60

Two hours, 0.50 0.80

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

IV.—RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged

in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged

within the City of Victoria, and be dis-

charged outside the Western part of the

City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-

charged to the East of Bay View Police

Station on the Eastern side of the City

of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half

fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Twenty cents shall be added

for each extra hour or part

of an hour if the ricksha causes

the journey to take longer

than

To 4th mile, 75 cents. 1 hour.

return, \$1.00. 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile, 2 hours.

return, \$1.50. 4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile, 4 hours.

return, \$2.00. 6 hours.

Beyond 8th to 10th mile, 6 hours.

return, \$2.50. 8 hours.

Beyond 10th to 12th mile, 8 hours.

return, \$3.00. 10 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th

mile to be a matter of previous arrange-

ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one

ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha

Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I. Not exceeding

From Slaughter House to

Sailors' Home, 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to

Government Civil Hos-

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 7, Peak Road, containing Six

rooms and servants quarters.

Apply to—

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON

& CO. LTD.

Hongkong, April 2, 1917. 1638

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES, Centrally Situated

in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric

light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply to—

No. 21.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1543

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's

Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 511

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.

Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars

apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZER,

1 Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very

desirable SHOPS situated in Lee

House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.

Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars,

Apply to

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit

Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton

Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.

THE RETREAT No. 58, The Peak.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.